



STATE OF MICHIGAN  
TERRI LYNN LAND, SECRETARY OF STATE  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
LANSING

December 14, 2004

**Consolidated Elections**  
**-- *A General Overview* --**

“Consolidated elections” is an expression used to describe a nine-bill package signed into law on January 8, 2004. The nine-bill package was augmented by fifteen “trailer bills” which were signed into law on July 23, 2004. This overview features information on the following topics:

- I. Legislation Highlights
- II. Establishment of Regular School Election Date
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- VII. Coordination of Village Elections and Village Election Dates
- VIII. Consideration of Election Date Options by School Boards, City Councils and Village Councils
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## **I. Legislation Highlights**

Beginning on January 1, 2005, the new laws will effect a wide variety of broad and sweeping changes in Michigan's elections system:

- (1) The conduct of all federal, state, county, city, township, village and school elections will be restricted to four dates each year: the fourth Tuesday in February and the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May, August and November. Exceptions are provided for:
  - cities that currently conduct a September primary and wish to continue to do so;
  - villages that wish to fill their elective offices in September in odd-numbered years;
  - special elections called under the State Constitution by the Governor and the State Legislature; and
  - school districts, intermediate school districts and community college districts that wish to present a millage proposal, bond proposal or a proposal to borrow funds on a date other than one of the four "fixed" election dates. (Certain limitations apply.)
- (2) With the establishment of the four "fixed" election dates each year, the county election scheduling committee will be eliminated.
- (3) All local school district elections, intermediate school district elections and community college district elections will be administered by Michigan's county, city and township clerks. School board secretaries and school district personnel will no longer play a role in administering school elections. The law does not extend county, city and township clerks the authority to delegate duties associated with the administration of school elections to school board secretaries or school district personnel.
- (4) All regular village elections must be conducted as nonpartisan elections on the even-year November general election date or on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in September in odd-numbered years. Village primaries are abolished. If the village chooses to conduct its regular elections on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in September in odd-numbered years, the village clerk is responsible for conducting the village's regular elections. If a village conducts its regular elections on the even-year November general election date, the township clerk is responsible for conducting the village's regular elections.
- (5) As Michigan election law now governs the administration of school elections, precincts established for the conduct of local school district elections, intermediate school district elections and community college district elections cannot contain more than 2,999 registered voters.

- (6) In an instance where a city, township, village, local school district, intermediate school district or community college district is divided into two or more precincts, the precincts may be combined to conduct any election scheduled in the city, township, village or school district other than an even-numbered year November general election, an even-numbered year August primary, a special statewide election or a special federal election. A “consolidated” precinct established under the allowance cannot contain more than 5,000 registered voters.
- (7) A number of modifications will be made in Michigan’s recall procedures.

## **II. Establishment of Regular School Election Date**

- A local school district, intermediate school district or community college district that currently elects its board positions at the odd-year November general election must continue to hold its regular elections on that date. Such districts have no options for changing their regular election date. *(MCL 168.642(8) as amended under PA 292 of 2004)*
- A local school district, intermediate school district or community college district that currently elects its board positions on any date other than the odd-year November general election may choose to hold its regular elections on any of the following dates: odd-year May election date; annually on the May election date; or annually on the November election date. The election date selection must be made by the school board through the adoption of a resolution between September 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004. If the board does not adopt a resolution by December 31, 2004, the district must elect its board positions at the odd-year November general election. A district that elects its board positions at the odd-year November general election has no further options for changing its regular election date. *(MCL 168.642(9)(10) as amended under PA 292 of 2004)*
- A local school district, intermediate school district or community college district that adopts a resolution by December 31, 2004 to elect its board members at the odd-year May election; annually on the May election date; or annually on the November election date may choose to elect its board positions at the odd-year November general election through the adoption of a second resolution. The resolution may be adopted anytime after December 31, 2004. A district that adopts such a resolution has no further options for changing its regular election date. *(MCL 168.642a(5) as amended under PA 294 of 2004)*
- Regardless of the regular election date employed by a local school district, intermediate school district or community college district to fill its board positions, at least one board position must be elected on every regular election date. *(MCL 168.302 as amended under PA 302 of 2003)*
- Members of a local school district board (i.e., a “general powers school district”) must be elected for terms of 4 years or 6 years as provided by the school district’s bylaws. *(MCL 380.11a(8) as amended under PA 299 of 2003)*

### III. Coordination of School Elections

- In each local school district, intermediate school district and community college district, a single county, city or township clerk is designated as the district's "election coordinator." The district's "election coordinator" is responsible for (1) receiving filings from district candidates (2) certifying the district's candidates (3) receiving ballot proposal language (4) issuing absent voter ballots to the district's electors (5) procuring the QVF lists needed to administer any regular or special elections which must be conducted in the district and (6) receiving requests from the school board to hold special elections. (*MCL 168.301(2) as amended under PA 286 of 2004*)

***If the local school district, intermediate school district or community college district is wholly contained within a single city or township:*** the clerk of the city or township where the district is located serves as the district's "election coordinator." (*MCL 168.4 as amended under PA 302 of 2003*)

***If the local school district, intermediate school district or community college district falls in more than a single city or township:*** the county clerk serves as the district's "election coordinator." (If the district falls in more than a single county, the clerk of the county in which the largest number of the district's registered electors reside serves as the district's "election coordinator.") (*MCL 168.4 as amended under PA 302 of 2003*)

- In each local school district, intermediate school district and community college district, the district's "election coordinator" is responsible for chairing the district's "election coordinating committee." (*MCL 168.305(1) as amended under PA 287 of 2004*)

***If the local school district, intermediate school district or community college district is wholly contained within a single city or township:*** the "election coordinator" (i.e., the city or township clerk), the other members of the city or township election commission and the secretary of the school board or his or her designee comprise the district's "election coordinating committee." (*MCL 168.4 as amended under PA 302 of 2003*)

***If the local school district, intermediate school district or community college district falls in more than a single city or township:*** the "election coordinator" (i.e., the designated county clerk), the clerk of each city or township in which the school district is located and the secretary of the school board or his or her designee comprise the district's "election coordinating committee." (*MCL 168.4 as amended under PA 302 of 2003*)

- No later than January 31, 2005, the "election coordinator" of each local school district, intermediate school district and community college district must convene an initial meeting of the district's "election coordinating committee." Within 14 days after the initial meeting of the "election coordinating committee" is convened, the committee must file a report with the Secretary of State which sets forth the

arrangements made for the conduct of the district's elections. *(MCL 168.305(1) as amended under PA 287 of 2004)* Points which must be considered by the members of the "election coordinating committee" when drafting the report include the following:

- (1) In an instance where a local school district, intermediate school district or community college district falls in more than a single city or township, the clerk of any city or township that falls in the district can opt to conduct the district's elections in his or her respective city or township. Before entering into such an agreement, the clerk must consult with the other members of the city council or township board. Such agreements are binding for two years. *(MCL 168.305(3) as amended under PA 287 of 2004)*
- (2) A county clerk required to serve as an "election coordinator" of a local school district, intermediate school district or community college district may direct any city or township clerk in the district to distribute, receive and process absent voter ballot applications for a district election; provide voting equipment for the conduct of a district election; or provide "the list of election inspectors for that city or township." *(MCL 168.301(4) as amended under PA 286 of 2004)*
- (3) A county clerk required to serve as the "election coordinator" of a local school district, intermediate school district or community college district may delegate all or a portion of his or her school election responsibilities to a city or township clerk with the agreement of the city or township clerk. Under such an agreement, a city or township clerk could perform all of the duties assigned to the county clerk, including the issuance of absent voter ballots for school elections to voters who reside in another city or township within the district. *(MCL 168.301(3) as amended under PA 286 of 2004)*
- (4) If a local school district, intermediate school district or community college district election is held on the same day as an election held by a jurisdiction that overlaps with the district, an elector wishing to vote in both elections cannot be required to vote at two different locations. *(MCL 168.305(3) as amended under PA 287 of 2004)*

After the submission of the initial committee report, the committee members must reconvene every two years and determine if any alterations in the report are desired. After each 2-year meeting, the committee must notify the Secretary of State and document whether any changes were made in the report. *(MCL 168.305(2) as amended under PA 287 of 2004)*

- Notwithstanding any arrangements made by the "election coordinating committee," the clerk of a city or township that falls in the local school district, intermediate school district or community college district must conduct an upcoming regular or special school election if the city or township is holding a regular or special election at the same time. In such an instance, the law extends two options for the administration of the combined school election/local election:

- (1) The clerk may administer the combined school election/local election with the same precincts and polling places established in the jurisdiction for the conduct of state and federal elections. (If the use of such precincts to administer the school election changes any polling place voters routinely attend to participate in the school district's elections, the city or township clerk is responsible for notifying the affected voters of the polling change for the school election.)
- (2) The clerk may administer the combined school election/local election with the precincts and polling places established by the school district's "election coordinating committee" for the conduct of school elections. (This option cannot be selected without the consent of the county clerk who is functioning as the school district's "election coordinator.")

Regardless of the option used, the city or township clerk may "consolidate" the precincts as provided under MCL 168.659. (*MCL 168.305(4) as amended under PA 287 of 2004*)

#### **V. Reimbursement of Costs Associated with School Elections**

- Local school districts, intermediate school districts and community college districts are required to reimburse any expenses incurred by a county, city or township when conducting a regular or special election on behalf of the district. If a regular or special school election is held in conjunction with another election conducted by the county or local jurisdictions involved, the local school district, intermediate school district or community college district is responsible for any added costs attributable to the conduct of the district's regular or special election. If a regular or special school election is not held in conjunction with another election conducted by the county or local jurisdictions involved, the district is responsible for 100% of the costs attributable to the conduct of the district's regular or special election. (*MCL 168.315 as amended under PA 302 of 2003*)
- To initiate the reimbursement process, the county and local jurisdictions are required to provide the school board with "a verified account of actual costs" associated with the conduct of the district's regular or special election no later than the 84th day after the date of the election. Upon the receipt of a reimbursement request, the school board must "pay or disapprove all or a portion of the verified account" within 84 days. (*MCL 168.315 as amended under PA 302 of 2003*)
- Upon the request of a county, city or township, the school board is required to review any disapproved costs with the county, city or township. If an agreement on the disapproved costs cannot be reached, the Secretary of State is responsible for resolving the matter. (*MCL 168.315 as amended under PA 302 of 2003*)
- County and local jurisdictions must use the cost factors and standards established by the Department of State for the administration of the presidential primary reimbursement program when preparing reimbursement requests for school elections. (*MCL 168.315 as amended under PA 302 of 2003*)

**V. “Floater” Election Date Option Extended to School Districts**

- The availability of the “floater” election date option does not affect the ability of a local school district board, intermediate school district board or community college district board to present a millage or bond proposal on any of the four “fixed” election dates through the adoption of a board resolution.
- A local school district, intermediate school district or community college district may call a special election to submit a ballot question to “borrow money, increase a millage or establish a bond” if an initiative petition is filed with the county clerk. The special election may be conducted on any Tuesday that falls more than 30 days before and 35 days after one of the four “fixed” election dates. A district may schedule no more than one special election under the petitioning process each calendar year. *(MCL 168.641(4) as amended under PA 298 of 2003)*
- The initiative petition must be filed with the county clerk no later than 4:00 p.m. on the tenth Tuesday prior to the proposed date of the special election. *(MCL 168.641(4) as amended under PA 298 of 2003)*
- The initiative petitions must bear the signatures of at least 3,000 voters who reside within the district or, if a lesser amount, 10% of the district’s electors who voted in the last gubernatorial election. Any signatures appearing on the petition which are dated more than 60 days prior to the date the petition is filed with the county clerk are invalid. *(MCL 168.641(4) as amended under PA 298 of 2003)*

**VI. Establishment of Regular City Election and City Primary Dates**

- A city that currently fills its elective offices on the odd-year November general election date must continue to hold its regular elections on that date. Such cities have no options for changing their regular election date. *(MCL 168.642(1) as amended under PA 292 of 2004)*
- A city that currently conducts a primary on the August election date must continue to hold its primaries on that date. Such cities have no options for changing their primary date. *(MCL 168.642(1) as amended under PA 292 of 2004)*
- A city that currently fills its elective offices on the even-year November general election date may choose to fill its elective offices on the odd-year November general election date. The election date change must be made by the city council through the adoption of a resolution between September 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004. If the city council adopts such a resolution, the city must conduct its primaries on the preceding odd-year August election date (if the city conducts primary elections). If the city council does not adopt such a resolution by December 31, 2004, the city must continue to fill its elective offices on the even-year November general election date. *(MCL 168.642(3) as amended under PA 292 of 2004)*
- A city that currently fills its elective offices annually on the November general election date may choose to fill its elective offices on the odd-year November general

election date or the even-year November general election date. The election date change must be made by the city council through the adoption of a resolution between September 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004. If the city council adopts such a resolution, the city must conduct its primaries on the preceding odd-year or even-year August election date as applicable (if the city conducts primary elections). If the city council does not adopt such a resolution by December 31, 2004, the city must continue to fill its elective offices annually on the November general election date. *(MCL 168.642(3)(4) as amended under PA 292 of 2004)*

- A city that currently fills its elective offices on any date other than the odd-year November general election date, even-year November general election date or annually on the November election date may choose to fill its elective offices at the odd-year May election date, the even-year May election date or annually on the May election date. The election date change must be made by the city council through the adoption of a resolution between September 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004. If the city council adopts such a resolution, the city must conduct its primaries on the preceding February election date (if the city conducts primary elections). If the city council does not adopt such a resolution, the city must fill its elective offices on the odd-year November general election date and conduct its primaries on the odd-year August election date (if the city conducts primary elections). A city that fills its elective offices on the odd-year November general election date has no further options for changing its regular election date or primary date. *(MCL 168.642(2) as amended under PA 292 of 2004)*
- A city that adopts a resolution by December 31, 2004 to direct the conduct of its regular elections on the odd-year May election date, the even-year May election date or annually on the May election date may choose to conduct its regular elections on the odd-year November general election date through the adoption of a second resolution. The resolution may be adopted anytime after December 31, 2004. A city that adopts such a resolution has no further options for changing its regular election date. *(MCL 168.642a(1) as amended under PA 292 of 2004)*
- After December 31, 2004, a city that fills its elective offices on the even-year November general election date or annually on the November general election date may choose to conduct its regular elections on the odd-year November general election date through the adoption of a resolution. A city that adopts such a resolution after December 31, 2004 has no further options for changing its regular election date. *(MCL 168.642a(2) as amended under PA 294 of 2004)*
- A city that currently conducts a primary on the first Tuesday following the second Monday in September may continue to hold a September primary on that date. To preserve the September primary, the city council must adopt a resolution between September 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004. If the city council does not adopt such a resolution by December 31, 2004, the city must conduct its primary elections on the odd-year August election date. *(MCL 168.642(5) as amended under PA 292 of 2004)*



- A city that adopts a resolution by December 31, 2004 to preserve its September primary date may, at any time after December 31, 2004, choose to conduct its primary on the odd-year August election date through the adoption of a second resolution. A city that adopts such a resolution has no further options for changing its primary date. *(MCL 168.642a(3) as amended under PA 294 of 2004)*

## **VII. Coordination of Village Elections and Village Election Dates**

- Regular village elections must be conducted as non-partisan elections on the even-year November general election date or on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in September in odd-number years. Village primaries are abolished. If a village wishes to fill its elective positions on the odd-year September election date, the village council must approve the September election date under a resolution adopted between September 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004. If the village council fails to adopt such a resolution by December 31, 2004, the village must fill its elective offices on the even-year November general election date. After December 31, 2004, villages have no further options for changing their regular election date. *(MCL 168.642(6)(7) as amended under PA 292 of 2004; MCL 78.23 as amended under PA 304 of 2003)*
- A village that adopts a resolution by December 31, 2004 to direct the conduct of its regular elections on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in September in odd-numbered years may choose to conduct its regular elections on the even-year November general election date through the adoption of a second resolution anytime after December 31, 2004. A village that adopts such a resolution has no further options for changing its regular election date. *(MCL 168.642a(5) as amended under PA 294 of 2004)*
- In an instance where a village chooses to conduct its regular elections on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in September in odd-numbered years, the village clerk is responsible for conducting the village's regular elections. If the village conducts its regular elections on the even-year November general election date, the township clerk is responsible for conducting the village's regular elections. *(MCL 168.642(6)(7) as amended under PA 292 of 2004)*
- In an instance where a township clerk is responsible for conducting the village's regular elections, the township clerk is also responsible for conducting all special elections scheduled by the village. In an instance where a village clerk is responsible for conducting the village's regular elections, the township clerk is responsible for conducting any special elections scheduled by the village on any date other than the second Monday in September in odd-numbered years.
- In an instance where the village clerk is responsible for conducting the village's regular elections, the local township clerk(s) must supply the village clerk with copies of the registration records needed by the village clerk for the administration of the elections. In addition, the township in which the village is located must furnish the village with the voting equipment needed by the village clerk for the administration of the elections. If the village is located in more than a single township, the voting

equipment must be furnished by the township in which the greatest number of village electors reside. *(MCL 168.642(7) as amended under PA 292 of 2004; MCL 168.500f as amended under PA 291 of 2004))*

- In an instance where the township clerk is responsible for conducting a village's regular elections, the candidates who wish to seek office in the village must file with the township clerk. If the village is located in more than a single township, the candidates must file with the clerk of the township in which the greatest number of registered electors in the village reside. *(MCL 168.381(4) as amended under PA 290 of 2004)*
- Village councils are extended the authority to adopt an ordinance to 1) establish two-year terms for all of the village's trustee positions and 2) direct that all of the trustee positions be filled every two years. The changes would be effective "at the first possible election after 2004." Village councils are also extended the authority to adopt an ordinance to change the terms of the village's trustee positions from 2-year staggered terms to 4-year staggered terms. Notice of any village council meeting scheduled to consider such ordinances must be published at least 10 days before the meeting "in a newspaper of general circulation in the village." *(MCL 62.1(2) as amended under PA 300 of 2004)*
- Villages are required to reimburse any expenses incurred by a township when conducting a regular or special election on behalf of the village. If a regular or special village election is held in conjunction with another election conducted by the township, the village is responsible for paying the township a proportionate share of the election expenses involved. If a regular or special village election is not held in conjunction with another election conducted by the township, the village is responsible for 100% of the costs attributable to the conduct of the village's regular or special election. *(MCL 168.642(7) as amended under PA 292 of 2004)*

#### **VIII. Consideration of Election Date Options by School Boards, City Councils and Village Councils**

- At least one public hearing must be conducted by a local school board, intermediate school district board, community college district board, city council or village council prior to considering any of the above referenced resolutions for adoption. *(MCL 168.642(10) as amended under PA 292 of 2004)*
- A "record roll call vote" on the resolution must be conducted. *(MCL 168.642(10) as amended under PA 292 of 2004)*
- The vote on the resolution may take place at the end of the final public hearing. If the resolution is adopted, a copy of the resolution must be filed with the Secretary of State. *(MCL 168.642(10) as amended under PA 292 of 2004)*

**IX. Allowance for the Consolidation of Precincts**

- In an instance where a city, township, village, local school district, intermediate school district or community college district is divided into two or more precincts, the precincts may be combined to conduct any election scheduled in the city, township, village or school district other than an even-numbered year November general election, an even-numbered year August primary, a special statewide election or a special federal election. A “consolidated” precinct established under the allowance cannot contain more than 5,000 registered voters. *(MCL 168.659 as amended under PA 296 of 2004)*
- The consolidation of precincts must be effected through the adoption of a resolution by the appropriate election commission on the county, city, township or village level. The resolution must be adopted at least 60 days prior to the election involved. When determining whether to consolidate precincts for an upcoming election, the election commission must consider the complexity of the ballot and the anticipated turnout for the election. *(MCL 168.659 as amended under PA 296 of 2004)*
- If a decision is made to proceed with the consolidation of precincts for an upcoming election, whole precincts must be combined; the precincts involved in the consolidation cannot be divided. *(MCL 168.659 as amended under PA 296 of 2004)*
- In an instance where the consolidation of precincts will make it necessary for voters to attend a different polling place location to participate in the election, the election commission must notify the affected voters of the new polling place location established for the election by mail “or other method designed to provide actual notice to the registered electors.” On the day of the election, the election commission must post a notice of the polling place location change at each polling place location eliminated for the election. The notice must provide directions to the new polling place location established for the precinct. *(MCL 168.659 as amended under PA 296 of 2004)*

**X. Office Terms Extended If Necessary to Conform to Newly Established Election Dates**

If the date for conducting a jurisdiction’s regular election is changed under the legislation, the term of an official elected prior to the effective date of the change can be extended to conform to the new election date schedule. In an instance where the extension of an office term is necessary to conform to the new election date schedule, the official continues in office “until a successor is elected and qualified at the next regular election.” In no case can the term of an official elected prior to the effective date of an election date change be shortened to conform to the new election date schedule. *(MCL 168.644g as amended under PA 293 of 2004)*

**XI. Recall Procedures Modified**

- In an instance where a recall petition is determined sufficient, the county clerk is required to schedule a special recall election on the next regular election date that is

not less than 70 days after the date the recall petition was filed. (*MCL 168.963(2) as amended under PA 302 of 2003*)

- If the recall is successful, a special election must be conducted on the following regular election date to fill the vacant position. (*MCL 168.971(1) as amended under PA 302 of 2003*)
- A candidate who wishes to seek a nonpartisan office other than a school board position which must be filled due to recall may gain access to the special election ballot by filing a \$100.00 nonrefundable fee or a petition with the clerk of the electoral district involved. The petition or fee must be filed no later than the fifteenth day the recall election is certified. The number of signatures required on the nominating petition is governed under the petition signature requirement chart provided under MCL 168.544f. (*MCL 168.972(1) as amended under PA 298 of 2004*)
- A candidate who wishes to seek a school board position which must be filled due to recall may gain access to the special election ballot by filing a \$100.00 nonrefundable fee or a petition with the school district's "election coordinator." The petition or fee must be filed no later than the fifteenth day after the recall election is certified. The number of signatures required on the nominating petition is governed under MCL 168.303. (*MCL 168.972(2) as amended under PA 298 of 2004*)

## **XII. Miscellaneous Provisions**

***School election notification and filing requirements:*** Within five days after the certification of a school board election, the school district's "election coordinator" is required to notify each elected candidate of his or her election to office. Within 10 days after the issuance of the notification, the newly elected candidate is required to file an "acceptance of office" with the secretary of the school board. The secretary of the school board is required to forward a copy of the "acceptance of office" to the school district's election coordinator. (*MCL 168.309 as amended under PA 288 of 2004*)

***School board appointment notification requirement:*** Within three days after an appointment is made to fill a school board vacancy, the secretary of the school board is required to forward written notification of the appointment to the school district's "election coordinator." The notification must list the office, the name and address of the person who vacated the office and the name and address of the person appointed to the office. (*MCL 168.311 as amended under PA 289 of 2004*)

***Certification of ballot proposal language:*** In any instance where a county or local proposal will be placed on a ballot which includes state or federal offices, the ballot wording of the proposal must be certified to the county or local clerk responsible for printing the ballots at least 70 days before the election date. In any instance where a county or local proposal will be placed on a ballot which does not include state or federal offices, the ballot wording of the proposal must be certified to the county or local clerk

responsible for printing the ballots at least 60 days before the election date. (*MCL 168.646a(2) as amended under PA 295 of 2004*)

***Order of nonpartisan offices on ballot:*** Village offices and school board positions must be placed on the nonpartisan portion of the ballot after the judicial positions in the following order: 1) Village President 2) Village Clerk 3) Village Treasurer 4) Village Trustees 5) School Board Member. (*MCL 168.699 as amended under PA 297 of 2004*)

### **XIII. Accessing “Consolidated Elections” Legislation**

The various “consolidated elections” bills can be accessed through the website maintained by the State Legislature <[www.michiganlegislature.org](http://www.michiganlegislature.org)>.

SB 877 (PA 298 of 2003)	HB 5993 (PA 289 of 2004)
HB 4820 (PA 299 of 2003)	HB 5995 (PA 290 of 2004)
HB 4822 (PA 300 of 2003)	HB 5996 (PA 291 of 2004)
HB 4823 (PA 301 of 2003)	HB 5997 (PA 292 of 2004)
HB 4824 (PA 302 of 2003)	HB 5998 (PA 293 of 2004)
HB 4825 (PA 303 of 2003)	HB 5999 (PA 294 of 2004)
HB 4826 (PA 304 of 2003)	HB 6000 (PA 295 of 2004)
HB 4827 (PA 305 of 2003)	HB 6001 (PA 296 of 2004)
HB 4828 (PA 306 of 2003)	HB 6002 (PA 297 of 2004)
HB 5990 (PA 286 of 2004)	HB 6003 (PA 298 of 2004)
HB 5991 (PA 287 of 2004)	HB 6004 (PA 299 of 2004)
HB 5992 (PA 288 of 2004)	HB 6005 (PA 300 of 2004)

### **Questions?**

Please do not hesitate to contact the Michigan Department of State’s Bureau of Elections if you have any questions. Phone: (517) 373-2540.